

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:
One copy per annum, in advance, \$1.00

ELECTION MAY 4th, 1861.
For Delegates to a Border State Conference.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
Gen. W. O. BUTLER, of Carroll.
Hon. JAMES B. CLAY, of Fayette.

1st District—HENRY C. BURNETT.
2d District—J. W. CROCKETT.
3d District—Geo. W. EWING.
4th District—A. C. TAYLOR.
5th District—J. L. KELLY.
6th District—JOHN M. ELLIOTT.
7th District—HUMPHREY MARSHALL.
8th District—THOS. P. PORTER.
9th District—EMERY WHITAKER.
10th District—W. M. ARTHUR.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1861.

Hon. James B. Clay
Will address his fellow-citizens at Bowling Green, Warren county, Saturday, April 20th.

Hon. James W. Moore
Will address the people at Georgetown, Scott county, on Saturday, 20th of April.

"The True Issue."
The Commonwealth, is stating what it calls the true issue between the State Rights and the Union party, charges that

"The (States Rights party) have put forth their ticket without explaining its objects, or the principles of the party it represents. Wherever it is possible they will pass it off as the Union pure Union ticket."

It is scarcely necessary to say that these statements are without any foundation whatever. The objects and principles of the States Rights party are clearly, distinctly, and fully set forth in their platform adopted in the popular State Convention held in this place on the 20th ult., and officially published. We shall feel degraded and generally mean whenever our party attempts to pass off its candidates or its platform as those of the "Union" or unconditional submissionist party.

The Commonwealth says further, that

"The (States Rights party) are industriously circulating the falsehood that Mr. Crittenden, and the party with which he is associated, have abandoned the Crittenden Compromise measures. Although this has been denied by Mr. Crittenden himself, and by every Union newspaper in the State; although the Crittenden amendments constitute the platform of the Union Democracy, this falsehood is still adhered to by the disunion organs, and will not be abandoned while there is a chance of its misleading a true Union man."

This has as little foundation in truth as the other statements of our cotemporary. It is easily answered. We call its special attention to the following quotation from the Louisville Journal of the 19th ult:

In other words, the resolutions, as given by the Courier, declare for the immediate secession of Kentucky from the Union, if the non-slaveholding States will not accept the basis proposed by Mr. Crittenden, construed so as to apply to future acquisitions of Territory south of 35° 30'.

We all know that the Union men of the border slaveholding States, with Mr. Crittenden himself at their head, have abandoned the basis in question, so far as they may lead to have held it, on the ground, first, that the basis, in the whole range of its provisions as construed by the secessionists, is not necessary to the safety or the honor of the South, and secondly, that whilst thus unnecessary to the South, it is extremely obnoxious to the North. For these reasons, as is well-known, and most excellent reasons they actually are the conservatives of the South have discerned the measure in favor of the one agreed upon by the Peace Conference which, although fair to the South, is not unacceptable to the North, and, accordingly, is practicable as well as just. The basis defined above by the Courier has in a spirit of national compromise been dropped by the Union men of the South, and will not be claimed again by them. They were all united upon it. They were all of it, as fitted only to defeat all hope of a rightful and peaceful settlement.

There appears to be a little family difference which we leave the Commonwealth and Journal to settle among themselves. If Mr. Crittenden and the Union party have not abandoned the Crittenden proposition, straight out, the Journal has told an outright falsehood; and, on the other hand, if they still stand upon that basis of settlement, the Commonwealth has done something which our politeness towards that sheet forbids us to pronounce at present. We are inclined, however, to believe that the Journal knows more of the principles and objects of the Union party than the Commonwealth.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The candidates for the Convention supporting Southern Rights are making the race on the Crittenden resolutions, as interpreted by the Legislature, and will accept no compromise that guarantees less than those resolutions. Their opponents are making the canvass pledged to accept as a finality the Crittenden proposition, the Peace Conference resolutions, or anything else that is not "obnoxious to the North!" Choose between them.

BEAUREGARD DEMANDS THE EVACUATION OF SUMTER.—THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS.—A telegraph dispatch reports that Gen. Beauregard has demanded the evacuation of Fort Sumter. The Southern Commissioners, in their letter to Seward, charge the Administration with gross perfidy. Read the dispatches for other important news.

ANDERSON'S SUPPLIES CUT OFF.—AUGUST NEWS.—The following, from the Montgomery Advertiser of Tuesday, confirms the truth of the report that orders had been sent to cut off Maj. Anderson's supplies:

We learn that the War Department of the Confederate States has sent orders to Gen. Beauregard, commander of the forces at Charleston, to cut off all the supplies intended for Maj. Anderson. This movement would seem to indicate business.

THE LAST OF THE SOUTHERN CADETS.—Cadets Moreno and Semmes, the former from Florida and the latter from Alabama, have both resigned their appointments, and will leave West Point immediately for Montgomery. The latter young gentleman is a son of Commander Raphael Semmes, who resigned from the navy about a month ago. There are now no cadets at West Point in the second class.

The Hour of Danger.

From the moment, says the Nashville Union, that we saw the joy and exultation with which the North received the speech of Gov. Johnson, in December last, we have believed that the South would be forced to choose unconditional submission or war. Mr. Lincoln and his advisers have been constant in their assertions that his policy would be one of peace, but yet he and they have invariably, though equivocally, coupled their assertions of peace with a submission proviso. Their policy is peace, yet they intend to hold, possess, and occupy the forts. Their policy is peace, yet they intend to collect the revenue or blockade the Southern ports. Their policy is peace, yet they intend to make an armed invasion of Texas to aid the insane projects of Sam Houston against the people of that State. Still holding that the "Union is unbroken" they intend to attempt to enforce the laws in the Confederate States, with the full knowledge that such attempt will be resisted. We have closely observed Black Republican sentiment as expressed in all of their journals throughout the entire North, and we have been unwillingly forced to believe that nothing less than war would satisfy the party that now controls the destiny of this government. In the whole North, we have seen but one Black Republican paper that favors a policy which would lead to a peaceable solution of our difficulties. We did believe that prompt, bold action on the part of Tennessee and the other border States would shake the determination of the Administration, and avert the calamities which now seem so imminent. We did not hesitate to warn the people that non-action by us would be construed into approval of, or acquiescence in the hostile views of the Administration, and that we should be involved in civil war within less than sixty days from the inauguration of the new President. We regret to believe that our forebodings are to be realized. A large majority of the people of Tennessee differ from us. We do not doubt that a majority honestly, patriotically differed with us. While we deplore the result, we have no quarrel to make with those from whom we differed. It is not the time to excite animosities by returning to those past, though recent differences. The crisis is too perilous. We must lay those by-gones by-gones, and come together in solid phalanx to resist that sectional, anti-slavery army that would reduce to the condition of conquered provinces the seceded States of the South. We must do this or consent to become the mere appendage to a consolidated central government, more despotic than any monarchy in existence. God grant that we may have peace, but if war must come, we must, we will fight for our native South.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1861.

Hon. James B. Clay
Will address his fellow-citizens at Bowling Green, Warren county, Saturday, April 20th.

Hon. James W. Moore
Will address the people at Georgetown, Scott county, on Saturday, 20th of April.

"The True Issue."
The Commonwealth, is stating what it calls the true issue between the State Rights and the Union party, charges that

"The (States Rights party) have put forth their ticket without explaining its objects, or the principles of the party it represents. Wherever it is possible they will pass it off as the Union pure Union ticket."

It is scarcely necessary to say that these statements are without any foundation whatever. The objects and principles of the States Rights party are clearly, distinctly, and fully set forth in their platform adopted in the popular State Convention held in this place on the 20th ult., and officially published. We shall feel degraded and generally mean whenever our party attempts to pass off its candidates or its platform as those of the "Union" or unconditional submissionist party.

The Commonwealth says further, that

"The (States Rights party) are industriously circulating the falsehood that Mr. Crittenden, and the party with which he is associated, have abandoned the Crittenden Compromise measures. Although this has been denied by Mr. Crittenden himself, and by every Union newspaper in the State; although the Crittenden amendments constitute the platform of the Union Democracy, this falsehood is still adhered to by the disunion organs, and will not be abandoned while there is a chance of its misleading a true Union man."

This has as little foundation in truth as the other statements of our cotemporary. It is easily answered. We call its special attention to the following quotation from the Louisville Journal of the 19th ult:

In other words, the resolutions, as given by the Courier, declare for the immediate secession of Kentucky from the Union, if the non-slaveholding States will not accept the basis proposed by Mr. Crittenden, construed so as to apply to future acquisitions of Territory south of 35° 30'.

We all know that the Union men of the border slaveholding States, with Mr. Crittenden himself at their head, have abandoned the basis in question, so far as they may lead to have held it, on the ground, first, that the basis, in the whole range of its provisions as construed by the secessionists, is not necessary to the safety or the honor of the South, and secondly, that whilst thus unnecessary to the South, it is extremely obnoxious to the North. For these reasons, as is well-known, and most excellent reasons they actually are the conservatives of the South have discerned the measure in favor of the one agreed upon by the Peace Conference which, although fair to the South, is not unacceptable to the North, and, accordingly, is practicable as well as just. The basis defined above by the Courier has in a spirit of national compromise been dropped by the Union men of the South, and will not be claimed again by them. They were all united upon it. They were all of it, as fitted only to defeat all hope of a rightful and peaceful settlement.

There appears to be a little family difference which we leave the Commonwealth and Journal to settle among themselves. If Mr. Crittenden and the Union party have not abandoned the Crittenden proposition, straight out, the Journal has told an outright falsehood; and, on the other hand, if they still stand upon that basis of settlement, the Commonwealth has done something which our politeness towards that sheet forbids us to pronounce at present. We are inclined, however, to believe that the Journal knows more of the principles and objects of the Union party than the Commonwealth.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The candidates for the Convention supporting Southern Rights are making the race on the Crittenden resolutions, as interpreted by the Legislature, and will accept no compromise that guarantees less than those resolutions. Their opponents are making the canvass pledged to accept as a finality the Crittenden proposition, the Peace Conference resolutions, or anything else that is not "obnoxious to the North!" Choose between them.

BEAUREGARD DEMANDS THE EVACUATION OF SUMTER.—THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS.—A telegraph dispatch reports that Gen. Beauregard has demanded the evacuation of Fort Sumter. The Southern Commissioners, in their letter to Seward, charge the Administration with gross perfidy. Read the dispatches for other important news.

ANDERSON'S SUPPLIES CUT OFF.—AUGUST NEWS.—The following, from the Montgomery Advertiser of Tuesday, confirms the truth of the report that orders had been sent to cut off Maj. Anderson's supplies:

We learn that the War Department of the Confederate States has sent orders to Gen. Beauregard, commander of the forces at Charleston, to cut off all the supplies intended for Maj. Anderson. This movement would seem to indicate business.

THE LAST OF THE SOUTHERN CADETS.—Cadets Moreno and Semmes, the former from Florida and the latter from Alabama, have both resigned their appointments, and will leave West Point immediately for Montgomery. The latter young gentleman is a son of Commander Raphael Semmes, who resigned from the navy about a month ago. There are now no cadets at West Point in the second class.

Ratification of Constitution by the Two Confederacies.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, ART. 7.
The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, ART. 7.
The ratification of the conventions of five States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, ART. 7.
The Congress, whenever three-fourths of the States shall demand, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1875 shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth article of the first Constitution, and that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, ART. 7.
The Congress, whenever three-fourths of the States shall demand, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1875 shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth article of the first Constitution, and that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

(From the Louisville Courier.)

Declination.
W. E. Arthur, Esq., in consequence of "engagements both official and private," is compelled to decline the nomination as a candidate for the Border Slave State Convention from the Tenth Congressional District.

From the following statement of Mr. Arthur, taken from the Cincinnati Enquirer, we feel at liberty to say that there is no truth in the statement that he will support the submission candidates for that Conference, who party have abandoned the Crittenden compromise as a basis of settlement.

Mr. Arthur is a friend and advocate of State Rights, of the constitutional rights of all sections, is a National Democrat, and ardently supports a peaceful adjustment of political differences, as the basis of the Crittenden proposition, as announced by Senator Powell, on the subject of after-acquired territory.

Here is Mr. Arthur's letter declining the nomination:

CINCINNATI, Ky., April 5, 1861.

W. H. SARGENT, Esq., Secretary Southern Rights Central Committee.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 5th inst., apprising me that, at a meeting of the Southern Rights Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly of Kentucky, now in session, you were selected as a candidate for delegate to the Border State Convention, soon to assemble at Frankfort, and that the Central Committee unanimously approved their action, &c., &c., came duly to hand this morning, and I hasten to express my inability to act in the capacity designated.

Substituting engagements both official and private, which it would be needless to particularize to detail, place it wholly out of my power to embark in a political canvass during the present and the succeeding month.

I beg you to communicate my sincere acknowledgments for the unmerited compliment paid me, and believe me, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant.

W. E. ARTHUR.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

A New York contemporary thinks that one of the effects of the new United States tariff will be to settle the question of the navigation of the Mississippi river. The Southern tariff being lower than the Northern, all goods desired for Memphis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and her ports of entry in the West, will be landed New Orleans, bulk broken, and then forwarded to their several destinations. The eastern people will thereby have more advantageous and greater use of the river than they had before. Instead of consuming products coming westward from the Atlantic order, they will receive them southward on New Orleans, giving employment to the rats and railroads on and near the Mississippi river, and reviving the old business as flourished before the east opened its artificial connections with the West.

LINCOLN'S POLICY.—Mr. J. D. DeForest, superintendent of Public Printing, arrived at home in Indianapolis the other day, and reports that President Lincoln has decided upon a policy. He states that the Administration at Washington have determined upon reinforcement of Fort Sumter and Pickens at all hazards, the blockade of the Southern ports and the collection of revenue on the seaboard, outside the ports of the Confederate States.

Population of Kentucky.

CENSUS OF 1850.

Total.....721,424

Free.....210,981

Slaves.....510,443

Total.....921,424

CENSUS OF 1860.

Total.....923,323

Free.....210,981

Slaves.....712,342

Total.....923,323

Total.....1,065,713

It will be seen that Kentucky has in ten years increased in total population 181,308.

Notwithstanding this increase, our State loses more members of Congress under the new apportionment of representation. We will re-appear be entitled to but eight members of Congress.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE ARMY SINCE MARCH 1, 1861.—Major T. H. Holmes of N. C., Captain L. K. Smith, of Fla., Second Cavalry.

Captain M. B. Johns, of D. C., Third Infantry.

First Lieut. W. D. Pendar, of N. C., First Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Jas. P. Major, of Mo., Second Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Jos. P. Mintur, of Va., Second Cavalry.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS TICKET.—We place at the head of our columns to-day the names of eleven Kentuckians, selected as the candidates of the Southern Rights men to represent our State in the Border Slave State Convention proposed to be held at Frankfort, on the 25th of May.

They are well known in the State, and presented without regard to local feeling, personal motives, or to party affiliations. We think they are none of the embittered slings of the late canvass. It recommends it to all Southern Rights men, no matter what their old political associations. Support it zealously.—*Georgetown Gazette.*

General Sumner has been appointed succeed General Johnson, the Commander of the Pacific Army. Johnson, it is said, will be appointed Commander-in-chief of the southern Army.

North Alabama.

The following resolutions, which were unanimously passed by the citizens of Limestone county, Alabama, do not afford much evidence of the rumored defection in that section towards our southern Government:

Resolved, That while we prefer that the State Convention should have submitted its action in passing the Ordinance of Secession to a popular vote, yet, as the State, by said Ordinance, has withdrawn from the Union of the United States, we, as citizens of Alabama, hereby declare our purpose to sustain her integrity and honor and share her fortunes.

Resolved, That the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, which has been ratified by the Convention of Alabama, is a monument of the wisdom of its makers, and that we cordially endorse every word, sentiment, and principle thereof.

The Feeling in Kentucky.

A letter from Cynthiana, Harrison county, Ky., says:

"A Southern Rights meeting was held at this place yesterday, which induced the action of the State Convention, and passed resolutions complimentary of the course of Hon. Wm. E. Simms, Representative in Congress from this district. The meeting was very large and enthusiastic, and was addressed by Hon. Wm. E. Simms, in a speech of more than two hours, and by E. C. Tucker, Esq., of this place, formerly a Bell Elector.

"A company is being organized here to join the army of the Confederate States. Forty volunteers were obtained yesterday. The company is composed of the youth and chivalry of our county."

THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE ON THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

The Virginia Convention has passed a resolution demanding that the Government shall adopt and declare a "peace policy," and not only not reinforce, but abandon the forts in the seceded States; in other words, abdicate its authority and seek to submit to traitors. The members of this Convention are, with a few exceptions, making unmitigated asses of themselves, and the sooner they adjourn and go home to the bosoms of their families and constituencies, where a few rays of returning common sense may once more creep into their benighted intellects, the better for their own reputations, and the peace and welfare of the State.

Ch. Gaz.

From Boston.

Boston, April 11.

Joseph T. Buckingham died this morning, aged 81 years. He was formerly editor of the Boston Courier.

Dr. Pulley assumed the office of Postmaster of this city today.

The working force at the Charlestown navy yard has been increased to 1,300 men. Rapid progress is made in fitting out the Minnesota and Mississippi, the Colorado and the sloop of war Vandalia for sea. The latter is destined for the coast of Africa to relieve the Portsmouth.

The Niagara is expected shortly to arrive at this station.

During the present session of the Massachusetts Legislature the Governor has authorized to increase the number of the volunteer militia and to put 2,000 troops upon a war footing. An emergency fund was placed at the disposition of the Governor, but afterwards was withdrawn at his request.

The Legislature refused to pass a bill for the abolition of capital punishment and further to protect the freedom of speech.

No action was taken on the resolves of the various States having reference to the political condition of the country, copies of which were transmitted to the Legislature by the Governor.

Virginia Convention.

Richmond, April 9.

During the recess of the Convention, private business was transacted, and a steamer had been sent off the mouth of Charleston harbor, and that steamer would be reinforced at all hazards, which produced the greatest sensation. On the resumption of the Convention, the eleventh resolution was adopted. The twelfth then came up various amendments were proposed, but no action had thereon. Adjourned.

From New Orleans.

New Orleans, April 9.

The Cabinet at Montgomery has called on each of the Confederate States for 3,000 troops, except Florida, 1,500.

The Commissioners to Washington have announced their intention to return immediately.

From Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., April 9, P. M.

Proslavery preparations are progressing. Wigfall is serving as a common soldier. No war vessels are outside so far as known.

From Montgomery.

Montgomery, Ala., April 11.

Over 7,000 men have been offered from the Border States.

From Savannah, Ga.

Savannah, April 11.

Orders were issued yesterday prohibiting vessels passing Fort Pulaski without previous information of a pacific character. Vessels are required to stop and send a boat to the wharf to convey a commissioned officer on board to make an examination.

From Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, April 11.

All the officers at the yard have been ordered to be ready for active service within ten days, and to report to the frigates Minnesota on the 1st, and the Mississippi on the 15th of May.

ROBB & DEHONEY

HAVE just received, and opened a handsome and desirable stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

To which they invite the attention of their friends and customers, as they intend to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH

And to prompt time buyers.

ap 13 wdt-wt

IMMENSE SALE OF JEWELRY!

SEE WHAT SECESSION HAS DONE!

A Great Chance for the Ladies.

In consequence of the failure of one of the largest jewelry establishments in the South, their entire stock will be sold (on commission) at F. P. Pearson's store, on St. Clair street, regardless of cost.

Your Choice of any Article for \$1.

The following are a few of the many articles.

Gold Pencils,

Toothpicks,

Pens,

Shirt Studs,

Chains, &c., &c.,

with an immense display of India's sets, (Great Pins and Ear-kings) sets with Coral, Turquoise, Garnet, Emerald, Diamond, &c., &c.

Remember, every article is worth from \$1 to \$50, and you can get your choice of any for \$1.

The sale will commence on Monday, and will continue until the entire lot is sold. Value over \$25,000.

ap 13 wdt-wt

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDGAR KEENON.....J. L. GIBBONS.

FISHING RODS,

HOOKS, LINES AND REELS,

FOR SALE BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

feb 5 wdt-wt MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

HATS! HATS!

A SUPERIOR LOT OF—

FRENCH HATS,

FINE SILK HATS,

FINE CASSIMERE HATS.

FINE SOFT FELT HATS.

FOR THE SPRING TRADE. AT

S. C. BULLS.

P. S. These hats, with many other styles, are offered, with the assurance that what is of the best quality and most attractive, either in style or price.

mar 23 lm

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,

Merchant Tailors.

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimere, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[From the Nashville Union & American.]
The Administration Policy.

We publish a significant article from the New York Times on the policy of the Administration. We do not believe, with the Times, that the present warlike demonstrations of Mr. Lincoln indicate an immediate attempt to blockade the Southern ports. We are rather inclined to credit the rumor that the vessels and troops now leaving New York are destined for the Texas coast, summoned there by a demand from Gov. Houston, and intended to aid him in the subjugation of that State. But whether for the one or the other, we do not believe that the Administration is so much as to blockade the Southern ports. We believe that the movement in the Confederate States is sustained only by the politicians, and that all the United States Government has to do, to secure the return of the seceded States, is to raise the flag of the Union in those States. We know that the speeches of the Johnsons and the Eberharts of the border States have convinced the Black Republicans that the seceded States will at once rally under the stars and stripes, to put down the secessionists or rebels, which ever you may please to term them. No more ruinous mistake has been made by any Government since the days of George the Third. "The British Ministry," says Bancroft, "with a blindness that but for positive evidence would be incredible, thought it easy to subdue Massachusetts, and corrupt New York." Hutchinson, the English Governor of Massachusetts, was ready to stake his life for the subjugation of the colonies; if more troops were sent, the King's standard erected, and a few of the leaders taken up. The same fatuity seems now to direct the policy of the Lincoln cabinet. We can assure Mr. Lincoln that he over-estimates the influence of Gov. Johnson. We can assure him that he is mistaken in the motive that caused the vote of the 9th of February. We assure him that the people of Tennessee will never rally under his flag to wage war against their Southern relations and friends. On the contrary, the best and bravest of Tennessee's sons will rally under the bright stars and broad bars of the Confederate States, and live a glorious life or die a glorious death in defense of Southern rights, Southern honor, Southern interest, and Southern independence. We deplore more than language can express, the bloody horrors of war, but if war must come, let Tennessee prepare to maintain unflinching the bright record of her past.

Mr. Breckinridge's Speech.

Mr. Breckinridge never addressed a more intelligent, highly respectable, and attentive audience than assembled on yesterday, at Old-Fellows' Hall. He spoke more than two hours, and was listened to with a degree of interest and attention indicative of a just appreciation of the great questions to be passed upon. The spacious Hall was literally crowded, and by the very best citizens of this and the adjoining counties, all apparently anxious to learn the views of a man whose name will ever be prominent in the history of our country. Mr. Breckinridge discussed the whole subject with marked candor, and manifest sincerity, attempting no ornament of speech, and employing neither persuasive oratory nor unworthy appeals to feeling. His speech on this occasion, as at Frankfort, was a calm, temperate, dispassionate review of our national troubles, their original causes, present aspect, and practical remedies. The effect upon the audience was apparent. There were few in the vast assembly who dissented from a solitary position he assumed, and none could resist the logical conclusions to which his premises lead the mind. We challenge the Unionists to controvert any of his positions. They cannot successfully join issue with him, and they will not dare not meet the questions fairly and honestly. Mr. Breckinridge's speech will contribute much to unite the people of this country. The impressions he has made upon our intelligent young men, cannot be over-estimated. Our farmers are investigating these questions for the first time, and will startle the Unionists in May with an unexpected vote in Fayette county.

The Feeling in Great Britain.

It is evident, from the tone of the English press, that all questions of American politics are completely absorbed in that country by the great commercial issues involved in the solution of the Northern and Southern tariff. Slavery is swept out of notice altogether; there is no longer a word to be found about the negro; the vital question there now is which confederacy shall receive most favor, in view of the manufacturing interests of England, and the verdict in every quarter is on the side of the South. For says the London Telegraph, "notwithstanding all the sympathy for the free-trade cause, the cotton industry looks up by the roots in order that a slavholding nation may be protected." And the same journal says: "France and England will no doubt combine to thwart the Cabinet at Washington in any efforts it may undertake to coerce the cotton States by shutting them off from the trade of Europe." This is emphatic in favor of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. And in connection with Mr. Lincoln's alleged policy of blockade the Southern ports, the same paper adds: "We cannot afford to see the Southern ports blockaded for a month, a week, a day. If Mr. Lincoln attempts to blockade them the European law of blockade will be put in force, and the navy of the Republic will be at once powerless upon the seas." The London Times, News and Globe are equally distinct upon this point. The Times says that Mr. Lincoln, instead of ignoring the Southern Confederacy, should recognize it as a reality; and it goes on to say: "The sagacity of the Southern States in declining that while the North is passing a prohibitive tariff, the Confederate States are acting 'with marked prudence and propriety.' From these expressions it can be seen that the commercial necessities of the case are compelling public opinion in Europe to side with the South and against the North, despite of all prejudice against Southern institutions.

The Feeling of the Soldiers.

The New York Express, of Saturday, in its lengthy account of the embarkation of troops on the steamer Atlantic, relates some incidents almost as significant as the desertion of one hundred of the men before the sailing of the vessel. That paper says: "Major Holmes' resignation was sent to Washington on Friday to take effect to-day. In conversation to-day, Major Holmes resigned as a reason for his resignation that he did not choose to continue drilling men to cut the throats of his friends at the South; still, he says, he has the interests of the whole country at heart." The officers on the island affect to deny that there is any discontent among the troops. They, however, take particular care to-day to keep out of the conversation with the men. One of the latter, when asked to-day if he was willing to go South and fight, significantly replied: "Would you kill your brother without a cause? No, sir. We are soldiers, it is true, and our business is to fight, and we will fight, if we can fight Indians or Mexicans, but the boys never will fight their own countrymen."

Mysterious Disappearance.

On Sunday last a gentleman from Arkansas, a merchant, came to this city to buy goods, and purchased several bills, from Main street dealers. On Tuesday evening, he told some of his friends that he was going to spend the night at a friend's house, in which time, though diligent search has been made, he has not been heard of. He had several hundred dollars in money, and some drafts for considerable amounts, on his person; and it is feared he has been foully dealt with.—*Low, Ohio.*

TELEGRAPH.

[From Harper's Weekly.]
Wigfall.

Senator Wigfall, of Texas, is the exact opposite of these speakers. He is a finished orator—probably the most charming in the Senate. His voice is clear, melodious, and sufficiently strong to be heard everywhere. He speaks grammatically, elegantly, and out of order. He never says a word that is not a gem. His delivery is perfect, and his action suitable. When to these merits I add that he is witty and smart, I have said all that can be said in his favor. For he has the misfortune of being almost always logical, incorrect, and often absurd. He is a duelist, and carries his life in his hand. When he was a young man, he went to practice law in Ashmore district, in his native State, South Carolina. He wrote articles for the county press, and made enemies. One of them challenged him, they fought, and Wigfall won. Another took up the challenge, and was winged likewise. The leading man of the county notified the young stranger that he did not suit his temper, and must go. "I will shoot a regiment of you," he said. "I will not go." He shot eight altogether. I believe, including the brother of the late Preston S. Brooks, who shot him twice; the two vigorous, tall, seven or eight weeks' side shot, on their heels, in a tax on an island in the Savannah river. The end of the war was that Brooks died, and Wigfall, notwithstanding his bravado, left the State, and emigrated to Texas.

His reply to Wilkinson and Chandler was extremely smart. Mr. Chandler had abused Gov. Floyd as a common thief and scoundrel. Wigfall retorted with a flourish, saying, "I will make a bargain with the man in the field. If he will write a letter to Gov. Floyd, saying, 'Gov. Floyd, you are a scoundrel and I am a gentleman,' I will pardon 'Zachariah Chandler.' I will covenant that Gov. Floyd's friends shall pay the whole amount which he is accused of stealing from the United States Treasury." The Northern trains had just arrived, and the gallery was full of Northern spectators. Waving his hand gracefully to them, Wigfall continued: "The difficulty between you and us, gentlemen, is, that you will not let us out of your heads. Why will you not send other Christians or Gentlemen? Either people who will not insult us with gross words, or people who will admit their personal responsibility for their language?"

James Guthrie.

Our readers are aware of the fact that James Guthrie was our first choice for standard bearer in the last Presidential campaign. We were of the opinion at that time that Mr. Guthrie was a man of great ability, and that he had the independence to vote his sentiments upon all occasions, regardless of the opinions of others. But, alas, in this we were mistaken. The last Presidential election was the most important one that has ever taken place since the formation of the Government—it was a struggle for the Constitution and the Union—and although Guthrie's friends, fearing the result, and nearly all the prominent men in the country were using their time, their talents, and their names to defeat "Old Man" Buchanan, and although there were three other candidates in the field to choose from, yet we find James Guthrie standing with his mouth shut. His heart was too full of revenge to vote for Douglas, because Douglas defeated him at Charleston for the nomination. Too much prejudice, and that of long standing, to vote for Breckinridge. He had another chance, and that chance was John Bell. But he did not regard John Bell as a safe man, and therefore he did not vote at all. James Guthrie's vote cannot be found upon record. It sticks, can you trust a man that would finish in such a contest as the last for President? Jim Guthrie lacked backbone, or he was making a bid with Black Republicanism of the North for an office he would give his ears to get; we mean the Presidency. He is not the man for the time. He will not do to trust at such a time as this.—*London Green Standard.*

The No-Policy Policy of the Government.

During the last days of President Buchanan's Administration, the position of Mr. Guthrie was severely questioned upon the President because he did not adopt an active, energetic and vigorous policy towards the seceded States. Their denunciation of Mr. Buchanan was unmeasured, and they charged him with playing into the hands of "traitors," because he did not reinforce Fort Sumter and Garrison other Southern Ports. The public were thereby led to infer that, when their chief took possession of the Government, he would "plant his foot down on the neck of the seceded States." The seceded States would be broken up, and affairs would speedily resume their wonted aspect. Mr. Lincoln had more than a month now to develop his policy, and what is it? No man can tell. One day rumors are rife of the evacuation of Fort Sumter and assurances are given that Fort Pickens will not be reinforced. Sometimes the very day for its surrender is named. Again, we have the most warlike reports, indicating that the forts are to be re-fortified, the revenue collected, the foreign and internal war initiated. This vacillating policy is the necessary result of the anti-national and destructive principles which brought the Administration into power. If force is attempted, the dissolution of the Union is sealed. If force is not attempted, the secession and opposition of the party that gave him existence, and the fall of the Administration itself, is probable. On one side the President holds destruction to himself and his hypocritical coadjutors; on the other, he holds the dissolution of his country. It is, indeed, a dreadful dilemma, and it is all the result of the damnable and treasonable doctrines which were avowed for the purpose of attaining power.

The Followers of the President are beginning to remark upon this temporizing policy, and to demand something decisive. Perhaps this may account for the warlike rumors that are now being sent over the telegraphic lines.

The Lincoln Policy.

Mr. Lincoln has professed to believe all the while that a few patriotic leaders were the cause of all the disturbances in the seceded States. Why, then, does he recklessly plunge the nation headlong into a civil war the horrors of which no living man can tell. Why does he not leave those political leaders to the slow but sure verdict of the people? Why does he not trust to the ballot-box instead of the cartridge-box? It must be, it is, because he does not believe his own representation. It is because he does not believe that the people of the seceded States will assent to reconstruction until concessions are made by his party, which he knows Black Republican fanaticism will never make. Love for the negro have made his people mad. He feels that he must go on. He cannot retreat. He cowardly prefers civil war to the denial of the insensate ravings of his partisans. He has let the blood of the nation be shed, but come what may, let the Southern watchword be, God and our Right.—*Nash, Ohio.*

From Washington.

Col. Lamon, of Ill., has taken the oath as Marshal of this District. Advices from Pensacola state that from the navy yard to the light house, two miles and a half, guns are ranged to hear on Fort Pickens and command the channel. The Southern Commissioners left for the South to-day. Their last communications have not been divulged. The balance in the Treasury last month was \$5,161,000. There is no truth in the rumor about changes in the Cabinet. The communication of the Southern Commissioners charges the Administration with gross perfidy. That under the pretext of evacuation it has sent armed vessels to reinforce Fort Sumter. They say the Government of Montgomery earnestly desires peace, and the responsibility of civil war rests with the Administration. They return to an outraged people with the conviction that war is inevitable. WASHINGTON, April 10. Of the National Rites of over sixty members only half consented to be mustered. The reason for this, in other similar cases, was that some of the men were apprehensive they would be ordered to some point beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, while others were unwilling to take the oath which might compel them to fight against Maryland and Virginia, or other Southern States. It is said they were informed that the oath must be taken unconditionally, and the infraction of which exposed them to punishment under the rules and articles of war. Capt. Carrington's company of eighty men were mustered into service to a man. The accepted companies have already been placed on duty. A new military department, formed of Maryland and the District of Columbia, is to be established, with Col. C. P. Smith, commanding and Capt. Talbot as adjutant. Five companies marched to the War Department to-day and took the army oath. Previous to taking the oath they were informed that the obligation was for three months. Col. Ellsworth has been tendered the command of a service corps, but had not accepted it, though he gives them the benefit of his experience. Sherman's artillery, from Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, and two companies of cavalry are expected here to-morrow. The President has appointed General N. B. Beal, of Maryland, naval-store keeper at Washington, and John B. Whittier, to his former position of Controller of the Treasury. E. M. Colley, of Pittsburgh, has entered upon his duties as Assistant Attorney General. Archibald Rome, till recently Chief Clerk of that department, has gone to Montgomery, and the place thus vacated is filled by Richard Bates, son of the Attorney General.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[From the Nashville Union & American.]
The Administration Policy.

We publish a significant article from the New York Times on the policy of the Administration. We do not believe, with the Times, that the present warlike demonstrations of Mr. Lincoln indicate an immediate attempt to blockade the Southern ports. We are rather inclined to credit the rumor that the vessels and troops now leaving New York are destined for the Texas coast, summoned there by a demand from Gov. Houston, and intended to aid him in the subjugation of that State. But whether for the one or the other, we do not believe that the Administration is so much as to blockade the Southern ports. We believe that the movement in the Confederate States is sustained only by the politicians, and that all the United States Government has to do, to secure the return of the seceded States, is to raise the flag of the Union in those States. We know that the speeches of the Johnsons and the Eberharts of the border States have convinced the Black Republicans that the seceded States will at once rally under the stars and stripes, to put down the secessionists or rebels, which ever you may please to term them. No more ruinous mistake has been made by any Government since the days of George the Third. "The British Ministry," says Bancroft, "with a blindness that but for positive evidence would be incredible, thought it easy to subdue Massachusetts, and corrupt New York." Hutchinson, the English Governor of Massachusetts, was ready to stake his life for the subjugation of the colonies; if more troops were sent, the King's standard erected, and a few of the leaders taken up. The same fatuity seems now to direct the policy of the Lincoln cabinet. We can assure Mr. Lincoln that he over-estimates the influence of Gov. Johnson. We can assure him that he is mistaken in the motive that caused the vote of the 9th of February. We assure him that the people of Tennessee will never rally under his flag to wage war against their Southern relations and friends. On the contrary, the best and bravest of Tennessee's sons will rally under the bright stars and broad bars of the Confederate States, and live a glorious life or die a glorious death in defense of Southern rights, Southern honor, Southern interest, and Southern independence. We deplore more than language can express, the bloody horrors of war, but if war must come, let Tennessee prepare to maintain unflinching the bright record of her past.

Mr. Breckinridge's Speech.

Mr. Breckinridge never addressed a more intelligent, highly respectable, and attentive audience than assembled on yesterday, at Old-Fellows' Hall. He spoke more than two hours, and was listened to with a degree of interest and attention indicative of a just appreciation of the great questions to be passed upon. The spacious Hall was literally crowded, and by the very best citizens of this and the adjoining counties, all apparently anxious to learn the views of a man whose name will ever be prominent in the history of our country. Mr. Breckinridge discussed the whole subject with marked candor, and manifest sincerity, attempting no ornament of speech, and employing neither persuasive oratory nor unworthy appeals to feeling. His speech on this occasion, as at Frankfort, was a calm, temperate, dispassionate review of our national troubles, their original causes, present aspect, and practical remedies. The effect upon the audience was apparent. There were few in the vast assembly who dissented from a solitary position he assumed, and none could resist the logical conclusions to which his premises lead the mind. We challenge the Unionists to controvert any of his positions. They cannot successfully join issue with him, and they will not dare not meet the questions fairly and honestly. Mr. Breckinridge's speech will contribute much to unite the people of this country. The impressions he has made upon our intelligent young men, cannot be over-estimated. Our farmers are investigating these questions for the first time, and will startle the Unionists in May with an unexpected vote in Fayette county.

The Feeling in Great Britain.

It is evident, from the tone of the English press, that all questions of American politics are completely absorbed in that country by the great commercial issues involved in the solution of the Northern and Southern tariff. Slavery is swept out of notice altogether; there is no longer a word to be found about the negro; the vital question there now is which confederacy shall receive most favor, in view of the manufacturing interests of England, and the verdict in every quarter is on the side of the South. For says the London Telegraph, "notwithstanding all the sympathy for the free-trade cause, the cotton industry looks up by the roots in order that a slavholding nation may be protected." And the same journal says: "France and England will no doubt combine to thwart the Cabinet at Washington in any efforts it may undertake to coerce the cotton States by shutting them off from the trade of Europe." This is emphatic in favor of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. And in connection with Mr. Lincoln's alleged policy of blockade the Southern ports, the same paper adds: "We cannot afford to see the Southern ports blockaded for a month, a week, a day. If Mr. Lincoln attempts to blockade them the European law of blockade will be put in force, and the navy of the Republic will be at once powerless upon the seas." The London Times, News and Globe are equally distinct upon this point. The Times says that Mr. Lincoln, instead of ignoring the Southern Confederacy, should recognize it as a reality; and it goes on to say: "The sagacity of the Southern States in declining that while the North is passing a prohibitive tariff, the Confederate States are acting 'with marked prudence and propriety.' From these expressions it can be seen that the commercial necessities of the case are compelling public opinion in Europe to side with the South and against the North, despite of all prejudice against Southern institutions.

The Feeling of the Soldiers.

The New York Express, of Saturday, in its lengthy account of the embarkation of troops on the steamer Atlantic, relates some incidents almost as significant as the desertion of one hundred of the men before the sailing of the vessel. That paper says: "Major Holmes' resignation was sent to Washington on Friday to take effect to-day. In conversation to-day, Major Holmes resigned as a reason for his resignation that he did not choose to continue drilling men to cut the throats of his friends at the South; still, he says, he has the interests of the whole country at heart." The officers on the island affect to deny that there is any discontent among the troops. They, however, take particular care to-day to keep out of the conversation with the men. One of the latter, when asked to-day if he was willing to go South and fight, significantly replied: "Would you kill your brother without a cause? No, sir. We are soldiers, it is true, and our business is to fight, and we will fight, if we can fight Indians or Mexicans, but the boys never will fight their own countrymen."

Mysterious Disappearance.

On Sunday last a gentleman from Arkansas, a merchant, came to this city to buy goods, and purchased several bills, from Main street dealers. On Tuesday evening, he told some of his friends that he was going to spend the night at a friend's house, in which time, though diligent search has been made, he has not been heard of. He had several hundred dollars in money, and some drafts for considerable amounts, on his person; and it is feared he has been foully dealt with.—*Low, Ohio.*

From Washington.

Col. Lamon, of Ill., has taken the oath as Marshal of this District. Advices from Pensacola state that from the navy yard to the light house, two miles and a half, guns are ranged to hear on Fort Pickens and command the channel. The Southern Commissioners left for the South to-day. Their last communications have not been divulged. The balance in the Treasury last month was \$5,161,000. There is no truth in the rumor about changes in the Cabinet. The communication of the Southern Commissioners charges the Administration with gross perfidy. That under the pretext of evacuation it has sent armed vessels to reinforce Fort Sumter. They say the Government of Montgomery earnestly desires peace, and the responsibility of civil war rests with the Administration. They return to an outraged people with the conviction that war is inevitable. WASHINGTON, April 10. Of the National Rites of over sixty members only half consented to be mustered. The reason for this, in other similar cases, was that some of the men were apprehensive they would be ordered to some point beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, while others were unwilling to take the oath which might compel them to fight against Maryland and Virginia, or other Southern States. It is said they were informed that the oath must be taken unconditionally, and the infraction of which exposed them to punishment under the rules and articles of war. Capt. Carrington's company of eighty men were mustered into service to a man. The accepted companies have already been placed on duty. A new military department, formed of Maryland and the District of Columbia, is to be established, with Col. C. P. Smith, commanding and Capt. Talbot as adjutant. Five companies marched to the War Department to-day and took the army oath. Previous to taking the oath they were informed that the obligation was for three months. Col. Ellsworth has been tendered the command of a service corps, but had not accepted it, though he gives them the benefit of his experience. Sherman's artillery, from Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, and two companies of cavalry are expected here to-morrow. The President has appointed General N. B. Beal, of Maryland, naval-store keeper at Washington, and John B. Whittier, to his former position of Controller of the Treasury. E. M. Colley, of Pittsburgh, has entered upon his duties as Assistant Attorney General. Archibald Rome, till recently Chief Clerk of that department, has gone to Montgomery, and the place thus vacated is filled by Richard Bates, son of the Attorney General.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[From the Nashville Union & American.]
The Administration Policy.

We publish a significant article from the New York Times on the policy of the Administration. We do not believe, with the Times, that the present warlike demonstrations of Mr. Lincoln indicate an immediate attempt to blockade the Southern ports. We are rather inclined to credit the rumor that the vessels and troops now leaving New York are destined for the Texas coast, summoned there by a demand from Gov. Houston, and intended to aid him in the subjugation of that State. But whether for the one or the other, we do not believe that the Administration is so much as to blockade the Southern ports. We believe that the movement in the Confederate States is sustained only by the politicians, and that all the United States Government has to do, to secure the return of the seceded States, is to raise the flag of the Union in those States. We know that the speeches of the Johnsons and the Eberharts of the border States have convinced the Black Republicans that the seceded States will at once rally under the stars and stripes, to put down the secessionists or rebels, which ever you may please to term them. No more ruinous mistake has been made by any Government since the days of George the Third. "The British Ministry," says Bancroft, "with a blindness that but for positive evidence would be incredible, thought it easy to subdue Massachusetts, and corrupt New York." Hutchinson, the English Governor of Massachusetts, was ready to stake his life for the subjugation of the colonies; if more troops were sent, the King's standard erected, and a few of the leaders taken up. The same fatuity seems now to direct the policy of the Lincoln cabinet. We can assure Mr. Lincoln that he over-estimates the influence of Gov. Johnson. We can assure him that he is mistaken in the motive that caused the vote of the 9th of February. We assure him that the people of Tennessee will never rally under his flag to wage war against their Southern relations and friends. On the contrary, the best and bravest of Tennessee's sons will rally under the bright stars and broad bars of the Confederate States, and live a glorious life or die a glorious death in defense of Southern rights, Southern honor, Southern interest, and Southern independence. We deplore more than language can express, the bloody horrors of war, but if war must come, let Tennessee prepare to maintain unflinching the bright record of her past.

Mr. Breckinridge's Speech.

Mr. Breckinridge never addressed a more intelligent, highly respectable, and attentive audience than assembled on yesterday, at Old-Fellows' Hall. He spoke more than two hours, and was listened to with a degree of interest and attention indicative of a just appreciation of the great questions to be passed upon. The spacious Hall was literally crowded, and by the very best citizens of this and the adjoining counties, all apparently anxious to learn the views of a man whose name will ever be prominent in the history of our country. Mr. Breckinridge discussed the whole subject with marked candor, and manifest sincerity, attempting no ornament of speech, and employing neither persuasive oratory nor unworthy appeals to feeling. His speech on this occasion, as at Frankfort, was a calm, temperate, dispassionate review of our national troubles, their original causes, present aspect, and practical remedies. The effect upon the audience was apparent. There were few in the vast assembly who dissented from a solitary position he assumed, and none could resist the logical conclusions to which his premises lead the mind. We challenge the Unionists to controvert any of his positions. They cannot successfully join issue with him, and they will not dare not meet the questions fairly and honestly. Mr. Breckinridge's speech will contribute much to unite the people of this country. The impressions he has made upon our intelligent young men, cannot be over-estimated. Our farmers are investigating these questions for the first time, and will startle the Unionists in May with an unexpected vote in Fayette county.

The Feeling in Great Britain.

It is evident, from the tone of the English press, that all questions of American politics are completely absorbed in that country by the great commercial issues involved in the solution of the Northern and Southern tariff. Slavery is swept out of notice altogether; there is no longer a word to be found about the negro; the vital question there now is which confederacy shall receive most favor, in view of the manufacturing interests of England, and the verdict in every quarter is on the side of the South. For says the London Telegraph, "notwithstanding all the sympathy for the free-trade cause, the cotton industry looks up by the roots in order that a slavholding nation may be protected." And the same journal says: "France and England will no doubt combine to thwart the Cabinet at Washington in any efforts it may undertake to coerce the cotton States by shutting them off from the trade of Europe." This is emphatic in favor of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. And in connection with Mr. Lincoln's alleged policy of blockade the Southern ports, the same paper adds: "We cannot afford to see the Southern ports blockaded for a month, a week, a day. If Mr. Lincoln attempts to blockade them the European law of blockade will be put in force, and the navy of the Republic will be at once powerless upon the seas." The London Times, News and Globe are equally distinct upon this point. The Times says that Mr. Lincoln, instead of ignoring the Southern Confederacy, should recognize it as a reality; and it goes on to say: "The sagacity of the Southern States in declining that while the North is passing a prohibitive tariff, the Confederate States are acting 'with marked prudence and propriety.' From these expressions it can be seen that the commercial necessities of the case are compelling public opinion in Europe to side with the South and against the North, despite of all prejudice against Southern institutions.

The Feeling of the Soldiers.

The New York Express, of Saturday, in its lengthy account of the embarkation of troops on the steamer Atlantic, relates some incidents almost as significant as the desertion of one hundred of the men before the sailing of the vessel. That paper says: "Major Holmes' resignation was sent to Washington on Friday to take effect to-day. In conversation to-day, Major Holmes resigned as a reason for his resignation that he did not choose to continue drilling men to cut the throats of his friends at the South; still, he says, he has the interests of the whole country at heart." The officers on the island affect to deny that there is any discontent among the troops. They, however, take particular care to-day to keep out of the conversation with the men. One of the latter, when asked to-day if he was willing to go South and fight, significantly replied: "Would you kill your brother without a cause? No, sir. We are soldiers, it is true, and our business is to fight, and we will fight, if we can fight Indians or Mexicans, but the boys never will fight their own countrymen."

Mysterious Disappearance.

On Sunday last a gentleman from Arkansas, a merchant, came to this city to buy goods, and purchased several bills, from Main street dealers. On Tuesday evening, he told some of his friends that he was going to spend the night at a friend's house, in which time, though diligent search has been made, he has not been heard of. He had several hundred dollars in money, and some drafts for considerable amounts, on his person; and it is feared he has been foully dealt with.—*Low, Ohio.*

From Washington.

Col. Lamon, of Ill., has taken the oath as Marshal of this District. Advices from Pensacola state that from the navy yard to the light house, two miles and a half, guns are ranged to hear on Fort Pickens and command the channel. The Southern Commissioners left for the South to-day. Their last communications have not been divulged. The balance in the Treasury last month was \$5,161,000. There is no truth in the rumor about changes in the Cabinet. The communication of the Southern Commissioners charges the Administration with gross perfidy. That under the pretext of evacuation it has sent armed vessels to reinforce Fort Sumter. They say the Government of Montgomery earnestly desires peace, and the responsibility of civil war rests with the Administration. They return to an outraged people with the conviction that war is inevitable. WASHINGTON, April 10. Of the National Rites of over sixty members only half consented to be mustered. The reason for this, in other similar cases, was that some of the men were apprehensive they would be ordered to some point beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, while others were unwilling to take the oath which might compel them to fight against Maryland and Virginia, or other Southern States. It is said they were informed that the oath must be taken unconditionally, and the infraction of which exposed them to punishment under the rules and articles of war. Capt. Carrington's company of eighty men were mustered into service to a man. The accepted companies have already been placed on duty. A new military department, formed of Maryland and the District of Columbia, is to be established, with Col. C. P. Smith, commanding and Capt. Talbot as adjutant. Five companies marched to the War Department to-day and took the army oath. Previous to taking the oath they were informed that the obligation was for three months. Col. Ellsworth has been tendered the command of a service corps, but had not accepted it, though he gives them the benefit of his experience. Sherman's artillery, from Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, and two companies of cavalry are expected here to-morrow. The President has appointed General N. B. Beal, of Maryland, naval-store keeper at Washington, and John B. Whittier, to his former position of Controller of the Treasury. E. M. Colley, of Pittsburgh, has entered upon his duties as Assistant Attorney General. Archibald Rome, till recently Chief Clerk of that department, has gone to Montgomery, and the place thus vacated is filled by Richard Bates, son of the Attorney General.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[From the Nashville Union & American.]
The Administration Policy.

We publish a significant article from the New York Times on the policy of the Administration. We do not believe, with the Times, that the present warlike demonstrations of Mr. Lincoln indicate an immediate attempt to blockade the Southern ports. We are rather inclined to credit the rumor that the vessels and troops now leaving New York are destined for the Texas coast, summoned there by a demand from Gov. Houston, and intended to aid him in the subjugation of that State. But whether for the one or the other, we do not believe that the Administration is so much as to blockade the Southern ports. We believe that the movement in the Confederate States is sustained only by the politicians, and that all the United States Government has to do, to secure the return of the seceded States, is to raise the flag of the Union in those States. We know that the speeches of the Johnsons and the Eberharts of the border States have convinced the Black Republicans that the seceded States will at once rally under the stars and stripes, to put down the secessionists or rebels, which ever you may please to term them. No more ruinous mistake has been made by any Government since the days of George the Third. "The British Ministry," says Bancroft, "with a blindness that but for positive evidence would be incredible, thought it easy to subdue Massachusetts, and corrupt New York." Hutchinson, the English Governor of Massachusetts, was ready to stake his life for the subjugation of the colonies; if more troops were sent, the King's standard erected, and a few of the leaders taken up. The same fatuity seems now to direct the policy of the Lincoln cabinet. We can assure Mr. Lincoln that he over-estimates the influence of Gov. Johnson. We can assure him that he is mistaken in the motive that caused the vote of the 9th of February. We assure him that the people of Tennessee will never rally under his flag to wage war against their Southern relations and friends. On the contrary, the best and bravest of Tennessee's sons will rally under the bright stars and broad bars of the Confederate States, and live a glorious life or die a glorious death in defense of Southern rights, Southern honor, Southern interest, and Southern independence. We deplore more than language can express, the bloody horrors of war, but if war must come, let Tennessee prepare to maintain unflinching the bright record of her past.

Mr. Breckinridge's Speech.

Mr. Breckinridge never addressed a more intelligent, highly respectable, and attentive audience than assembled on yesterday, at Old-Fellows' Hall. He spoke more than two hours, and was listened to with a degree of interest and attention indicative of a just appreciation of the great questions to be passed upon. The spacious Hall was literally crowded, and by the very best citizens of this and the adjoining counties, all apparently anxious to learn the views of a man whose name will ever be prominent in the history of our country. Mr. Breckinridge discussed the whole subject with marked candor, and manifest sincerity, attempting no ornament of speech, and employing neither persuasive oratory nor unworthy appeals to feeling. His speech on this occasion, as at Frankfort, was a calm, temperate, dispassionate review of our national troubles, their original causes, present aspect, and practical remedies. The effect upon the audience was apparent. There were few in the vast assembly who dissented from a solitary position he assumed, and none could resist the logical conclusions to which his premises lead the mind. We challenge the Unionists to controvert any of his positions. They cannot successfully join issue with him, and they will not dare not meet the questions fairly and honestly. Mr. Breckinridge's speech will contribute much to unite the people of this country. The impressions he has made upon our intelligent young men, cannot be over-estimated. Our farmers are investigating these questions for the first time, and will startle the Unionists in May with an unexpected vote in Fayette county.

The Feeling in Great Britain.

It is evident, from the tone of the English press, that all questions of American politics are completely absorbed in that country by the great commercial issues involved in the solution of the Northern and Southern tariff. Slavery is swept out of notice altogether; there is no longer a word to be found about the negro; the vital question there now is which confederacy shall receive most favor, in view of the manufacturing interests of England, and the verdict in every quarter is on the side of the South. For says the London Telegraph, "notwithstanding all the sympathy for the free-trade cause, the cotton industry looks up by the roots in order that a slavholding nation may be protected." And the same journal says: "France and England will no doubt combine to thwart the Cabinet at Washington in any efforts it may undertake to coerce the cotton States by shutting them off from the trade of Europe." This is emphatic in favor of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. And in connection with Mr. Lincoln's alleged policy of blockade the Southern ports, the same paper adds: "We cannot afford to see the Southern ports blockaded for a month, a week, a day. If Mr. Lincoln attempts to blockade them the European law of blockade will be put in force, and the navy of the Republic will be at once powerless upon the seas." The London Times, News and Globe are equally distinct upon this point. The Times says that Mr. Lincoln, instead of ignoring the Southern Confederacy, should recognize it as a reality; and it goes on to say: "The sagacity of the Southern States in declining that while the North is passing a prohibitive tariff, the Confederate States are acting 'with marked prudence and propriety.' From these expressions it can be seen that the commercial necessities of the case are compelling public opinion in Europe to side with the South and against the North, despite of all prejudice against Southern institutions.

The Feeling of the Soldiers.

The New York Express, of Saturday, in its lengthy account of the embarkation of troops on the steamer Atlantic, relates some incidents almost as significant as the desertion of one hundred of the men before the sailing of the vessel. That paper says: "Major Holmes' resignation was sent to Washington on Friday to take effect to-day. In conversation to-day, Major Holmes resigned as a reason for his resignation that he did not choose to continue drilling men to cut the throats of his friends at the South; still, he says, he has the interests of the whole country at heart." The officers on the island affect to deny that there is any discontent among the troops. They, however, take particular care to-day to keep out of the conversation with the men. One of the latter, when asked to-day if he was willing to go South and fight, significantly replied: "Would you kill your brother without a cause? No, sir. We are soldiers, it is true, and our business is to fight, and we will fight, if we can fight Indians or Mexicans, but the boys never will fight their own countrymen."

Mysterious Disappearance.

On Sunday last a gentleman from Arkansas, a merchant, came to this city to buy goods, and purchased several bills, from Main street dealers. On Tuesday evening, he told some of his friends that he was going to spend the night at a friend's house, in which time, though diligent search has been made, he has not been heard of. He had several hundred dollars in money, and some drafts for considerable amounts, on his person; and it is feared he has been foully dealt with.—*Low, Ohio.*

From Washington.

Col. Lamon, of Ill., has taken the oath as Marshal of this District. Advices from Pensacola state that from the navy yard to the light house, two miles and a half, guns are ranged to hear on Fort Pickens and command the channel. The Southern Commissioners left for the South to-day. Their last communications have not been divulged. The balance in the Treasury last month was \$5,161,000. There is no truth in the rumor about changes in the Cabinet. The communication of the Southern Commissioners charges the Administration with gross perfidy. That under the pretext of evacuation it has sent armed vessels to reinforce Fort Sumter. They say the Government of Montgomery earnestly desires peace, and the responsibility of civil war rests with the Administration. They return to an outraged people with the conviction that war is inevitable. WASHINGTON, April 10. Of the National Rites of over sixty members only half consented to be mustered. The reason for this, in other similar cases, was that some of the men were apprehensive they would be ordered to some point beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, while others were unwilling to take the oath which might compel them to fight against Maryland and Virginia, or other Southern States. It is said they were informed that the oath must be taken unconditionally, and the infraction of which exposed them to punishment under the rules and articles of war. Capt. Carrington's company of eighty men were mustered into service to a man. The accepted companies have already been placed on duty. A new military department, formed of Maryland and the District of Columbia, is to be established, with Col. C. P. Smith, commanding and Capt. Talbot as adjutant. Five companies marched to the War Department to-day and took the army oath. Previous to taking the oath they were informed that the obligation was for three months. Col. Ellsworth has been tendered the command of a service corps, but had not accepted it, though he gives them the benefit of his experience. Sherman's artillery, from Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, and two companies of cavalry are expected here to-morrow. The President has appointed General N. B. Beal, of Maryland, naval-store keeper at Washington, and John B. Whittier, to his former position of Controller of the Treasury. E. M. Colley, of Pittsburgh, has entered upon his duties as Assistant Attorney General. Archibald Rome, till recently Chief Clerk of that department, has gone to Montgomery, and the place thus

